THE HUNTRESS.

MRS ANNE ROYAL, Editor. — Education. — *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—Jefferson.

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THE HUNTRESS,
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BY
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AT TWO DOLLARS per annum
at the corner of North B. and Second Street
Capitol Hill.

JOHN H. SIMMES, Printer
WASHINGTON CITY D. C

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854

From Montgomery's Pictorial Times.

THE AUTOGRAPHY OF ONE OF BROWN'S YOUNG MEN,

EDITED BY FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

Tulipton, L. I.

Fred Folks, *Esq*,

Dear Fred:—I'm getting on. Business is a very slow sort of thing, and I have to be down at the office at nine o'clock every morning. It's a horrid bore, I can tell you, getting up so early, when a fellow can't get to bed before two o'clock in the morning, and the sound of that confounded breakfast-bell at our house is as unpleasant to me as the last lump will be to some of the fellows' souls that have been going it rather too fast in this life; but when business is over—I shut up the books, get off of my stool, and take down my talma when the clock strikes five—I lay myself out to have a jolly night of it. I know several first-rate fellows in 'the street,' chaps who know how to spend their tin, and circulate in tip top society. One fellow, young Beaumont Waggle, is very kind to me. Beaumont Waggle is quite the fashion. He is of a very old family, and is descended from the Wiggle Waggles of Baltimore, who came over to this country with the—Normans; I believe it was. He is quite an elegant looking fellow, with a pale complexion and such nice genteel legs, without any vulgar calf to them, he dresses splendidly and had on the other night a yellow poplin waistcoat, with lapel facings of purple silk, that really looked magnificent, and was, as every body said who saw it, quite an original idea.

Beaumont and I are very intimate; he takes me about town with him, and shows me places which *I* should never have found out but for him. We play a few games of billiards, take a drink or two at the New York Hotel, and then go to the opera, if there is one, and to Wallack's on the offnights. The number of ladies that Beaumont knows, and bows to at the opera is tremendous, and they are all such stylish-looking women too, with great, big opera-glasses, and immense fans, and beautiful white cashmere opera cloaks, lined with pink satin, that I can't conceive any pleasure in life greater than that of knowing them and being able to bow to them in public places. O Fred! when I recollect the two Miss Conklins, that we used to think so beautiful when they appeared at church in their new black visites and brown merinos, I wonder at myself. I remember when, one day, we had that great clam-bake over on Lloyd's Neck, and Sally Conklin and I went off to cut cedar boughs to make the fire with, I thought then that I never beheld a prettier face than hers, as she tried to navigate her wide-brimmed straw hat through the thicket. But I had no taste then, and I have learned a great many things since I came up to town for good—among others, how to appreciate female beauty. Whatever you may think, Fred, for you have yet as much to learn as I had—Sally Conklin is a vulgar, red-cheeked rustic. She does not even know how to walk, and I wager a half-dozen pair of Jouvin's best kids, Alexandre's gloves are all humbug, that if you gave her an opera-glass, she'd look through the wrong end first.

You should see Miss Toko, Fred, as she sits in a private box at the opera, with young Yam leaning over the back of her chair. No sunburn or nasty freckles on those divine cheeks, my boy. Fair, fair as the—the swan's down that waves round the edges of her Paris fan. And then her dress. No common stuff bought at the village store, and made up by the village dress-maker, who dines with the family while she is at work in the house; no! Miss Toko never wears anything of that kind. But such brocades! stiff as pasteboard, and covered all over with beautiful bunches of flowers, and made in the very height of the fashion, which is to keep every thing as low as possible. The waist is placed far below where nature put it, and the body is very low indeed.

But then my dear fellow, Miss Toko is so lovely and so fashionable, and they say she is so very witty, that I'd give any thing in the world just to be introduced to her, and to exchange a few recriminations with her.

I am not sure about that last word. I think it ought to have been 'repartees,' but it don't make much matter either way.

I'm sorry to say Fred, that as yet, I don't know any ladies. It's hard too, for I go every night to the opera, and stand in the lobby as the people come out, and walk in Fifth Avenue and do everything I can think of, in that style; but it's all somehow no use. I never make any female acquaintances. I fall in with lots of men, though. One gentleman, a very fashionable looking fellow he was, with a large moustache and yellow kids, came up to me the other night at the opera, and gave me a general invitation to his house to supper. I've got his address, and shall look in some night certainly. He must have a wife and daughters.

It's very mean of Beaumont Waggle never to introduce me to any women. He knows such lots, that I'm sure it would be easy enough for him. I try to oblige him in every way I can: I ask him to supper every night, and I lent him fifty dollars yesterday, when he wanted to buy a set of studs at Tiffany & Young's, and found that he had forgotten his pocket-book, but he don't seem one bit the more obliged. He makes no scruple about laughing at me to my face, and calling me green. I know of course, that he don't mean it seriously, because I'm not green, but still it's unpleasant, and I wish he'd drop it.

I hinted to him the other night, when we were supping at Jackson's, my desire to cultivate elegant female society. Beaumont was splendidly attired that evening, being on his way to a great ball at Mrs. Pegu's, in Fifth Avenue, and having to call on his way for Miss Toko, who was going also. He burst out into a great laughter, that caused all the negro waiters to turn pale with envy, when I proposed that he should introduce me to Miss Toko.

'My dear Folkes,' said he, when his mirth had somewhat subsided, 'I've often told you that you are very green, and the city atmosphere seems to affect you as April showers do trees, by making you grow greener every day. It is time, my dear fellow, that the autumnal tints of experience replaced your present verdure.'

Though the joke is against me, I don't mind confessing, Fred, that Beaumont speaks very prettily when he has a mind to, and has acquired a reputation for wit in fashionable circles.

'Now,' he continued, it appears to me, my enthusiastic Long Islander, that you do not exactly know how society is composed here, or you never would have made so insane a proposition. There are in this city two societies, both exclusive, but for very different reasons. I on account of my birth and connections move in both—in one as an equal, in the other as a superior. The most prominent of the two and the one into which you wish to enter, is that which Mr Willis calls happily enough, 'the Upper Ten Thousand.' This society is very peculiar. Its origin though dating only a few years back is lost, not in the obscurity of time but of mud. The fact is its primitive elements were so low that they were forgotten by common consent by the previous generation, and are now lost altogether. In this society all the somebodies are nobodies; it is an aristocracy of brown stone houses, huge drunken balls, opera boxes, lemon kids and indifferent French. As no member of this bed of social mushrooms dare twit another with his want of birth, being all in the same boat, the only source of emulation left them, is who shall spend most money, And spend it they do, Haven't you noticed 'em, those great lumbering carriages rolling up and down Broadway, with gold gas-lamps at either side, and hammer cloths that look like the palls that hang over coffined kings when they lie in state? And haven't you been thunderstruck by the women themselves, as they sit bolt upright, in order that the people in the streets may see their flowery bonnets and their painted cheeks? These are the people my dear boy, that compose the society into which you pine to enter—men without honor, and women without hearts—people who would dignify their antecedents, if they were able, and who would cut their relatives, if they were poor. The other society I mentioned, I need not describe to you, for you will never see it; it is composed of quiet, well-born people, who look with horror upon your fashionable set. They don't drive in big carriages, or live in Fifth Avenue. They meet, in a sober sort of way, at each other's houses—and if you saw them at the Opera, the chances are that you would never notice them—they are too well bred to attract attention.'

'But Beaumont,' said I, 'of what use is this tirade to me? I have told you that I want to get into society, and all this abuse of it don't bring me a bit nearer the mark. You know how stupid it is for a fellow to know none but men, and mope away his time in billiard and bar-rooms.'

'Tom,' said he with great solemnity of manner—'I'll tell you my object. *You* are not rich, you are not very well-born, you are not a genius, in short you have no claim whatever to any kind of social distinction. You can get into this society, but I warn you that you will be snubbed. You'll have a hard time of it, my boy.—Now if you had played a game of billiards with the Pope, or could sing a Persian song in the original, or had been caught in the Sultan's harem, and narrowly escaped being drowned in a sack in the—what the deuce is the name of the sea they have for that sort of thing?'

'Phosphorus,' I suggested.

'Bosphorus, you fool! If any such incident had happened to you Tom, your entry into 'our best society' would be triumphal. As it is, you will have to crawl in by the back-door, with a chance of being kicked out again.'

'I don't care,' I replied, rather doggedly—for the fellow spoke somewhat too bluntly—'I'll run the risk of that, but how am I to do it?'

'Go to Brown!' said Beaumont rising, with an impertinent smile on his thin lips. 'You settle for the supper Tom. Good night!' and throwing his plaid over his shoulders, he departed for Mrs. Pegu's.

I sat opposite to my untasted oysters, thinking. Beaumont didn't mean to be impertinent I suppose. It sounded deuced like it, though. Fred, Fred! I never found any difficulty in getting admission to Mrs. Conklin's, or Mr Scudder's. They were always glad to see one, though they did give one salt butter and cranberry-jam for tea. Somehow this town society, even though you're not in it, and only a looker-on, gives one a sort of fever. I feel already a weariness in my legs, and a dryness about my tongue, as if I'd been polking the whole week through. I can't think though, what Beaumont meant when he went out.

Who the deuce is Brown?

Your affectionate brother,

Tom Folkes.

I say, Fred, don't show this letter to the old man. He's rusty, you know, and might think I was getting dissipated, you can tell him that I'm all right.

T. F.

☞ Man's actual knowledge may easily be measured. His ignorance is for him unfathomable, he is ignorant of the extent of his ignorance.

☞ To drive rats out of your house—let the basement to a new band practising on wind instruments.

☞ I like better for one to say some foolish thing upon important matters than be silent. That becomes the subject of discussion and dispute, and the truth is discovered.—Diderot.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1854

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY

Over Thirty-one years have elapsed since the Saturday Evening Post began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement: and never, in all that period, was its success as marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers.

THE COMING YEAR.

Our contributors will be the following brilliant array of writers, with all of whom positive arrangements have been made,

Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison, and Fanny Fern.

In our next number, we design commencing the original novelet of

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS,

Written expressly for the Post, by Emerson Bennett, author of 'Viola,' 'Clara Moreland,' 'The Forged Will,' &c; This we design following by another novelet, called

THE STEP MOTHER.

NEW-SERIES OF SKETCHES.

By Fanny Fern.

We expect to commence the Sketches by Fanny Fern, as well as the series by Grace Greenwood, in the early numbers of the coming year.

Mrs. Southworth, whose fascinating works are being rapidly republished in England, also will maintain her old and pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled,

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER, OR THE FATAL BLOW.

In addition to the above splendid array of Novelets and Sketches, we have made arrangements for the usual supply of Foreign Correspondence from Europe etc.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Postmasters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A New Arrangement. Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

☞ Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper, not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral; such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is now only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show their appreciation of this commendable reduction of postage, by largely increasing the number of papers taken at the various offices—that thus there may be no falling off in the revenue of the Post office Department. This will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

TERMS

The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance, 3,00, if not paid in advance. For five dollars in advance, one copy will be sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs—to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office:

4 COPIES,			5 per annum
8 (And one to Agent, or gets up of the Club			10,0
13	do	do	do 15,00
20	do	do	do 20,00

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Announcement of forthcoming works (consisting of the titles thereof, style, No. of Vols., No. of pages, author's name, style of binding, name, and address of publisher, and price, not exceeding eight lines,) $5,0
(The above named particulars of all large

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TOLERATION.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

'Conscience, my lords, is not controllable by human laws nor amenable to human tribunals. Persecution or attempts to force conscience, will never produce conviction, and can only be calculated to make hypocrites or martyrs.' Such were the words of Lord Mansfield while delivering one of the noblest speeches ever listened to in the House of Lords, in 1767, concerning the rights of dissenters.

'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'—Constitution of the United States.

'It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly and at stated seasons to worship the Supreme Being, the great creator and preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience or for his religious profession or sentiments—provided he doth not disturb the public peace or obstruct others in their religious worship.'—Constitution of Massachusetts.

'And every denomination of Christians demeaning themselves peaceably and as good subjects of the Commonwealth shall be equally under the protection of the law—and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.' [The Same.

I am not quite satisfied, Messieurs Editors that the reading of these passages in all our churches on Sabbath mornings would not be productive of as much good as the reading of the lessons.

In matters capable of demonstration it is quite pardonable for mortals to differ and be angry, if they sin not, but in matters of faith, the evidence of things not seen, can anything be more wicked and absurd than for men of different creeds to fall out, and chide, and fight, as they have done in all ages? May I be permitted most respectfully to inquire how much good has been achieved, in the cause of pure and undefiled religion, by the rhetorical gymnastics of Gavazzi? In a social or political view, what benefit can be expected to result from employing, I speak figuratively of course, a foreign bulldog to run down the Roman Catholics on American soil? I ask this question in all gravity. They are among us, incorporated into the body politic by law, and into the social body by juxtaposition and intermarriage.

'The ægis of our Constitution—dearer now than ever for its preservation from the 'perils of our own countrymen'—is THEIR palladium also. It assures them of protection in the enjoyment of all their rights as citizens, and especially, and in the most emphatic manner, it assures them that they shall neither be hurt, molested, nor restrained for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to themselves. Now, it seems to me not at all in keeping with the character of a good citizen, who desires to uphold the Constitution and the Laws, to join in this general howl, this luctamen et clamor, against the Catholic members of this Confederacy. Even if they were offending members, we cannot cut them off and cast them from us. They are altogether too numerous for this process of excision: the disruption of so many civil and social ties is not to be thought of for a moment. If then, it is settled that they are to remain among us, and of us, growing proportionably with our growth and strengthening with our strength, what imaginable benefit can result to any body from persecuting them on the score of their religious faith and practice. Fury, and fire, and faggots have invariably advanced the religion they were employed to retard since the beginning of the world: The burning of the convent at Charlestown gave an impulse to the Catholic religion and won the sympathy of many Protestants who were indifferent or even hostile before that outrage. Do not prudence and policy, no less than a purified sense of justice, indicate a course directly opposite?"

(Concluded next week.)

This exalted burst of Christian Charity shows that the gentleman has a soul, and a Christian heart. He is morever, a sound patriot, he loves his country, we may justly add to all these virtues a clear head, which enables him to see right from wrong, and truth from falsehood. He does not vilify as those intolerant enemies of the freedom of religious worship, as well as our government; he tells the truth in mild and suasive but forcible language:

What is the Boston Post about, that he does not come out in defence of the laws of his country? He must feel cheap to find the Athens [truly named) of the United States in the hands of low vulgar bigots and fanatics. If all the Editors had done their duty, not in Boston alone, but throughout the country, these usurpers would not as they now are, be the terror and pest of the land. They establish a Church! They establish a Government! and that upon the ruins of our present unparalleled Government! Thus fools talk, and thus traitor-knaves contrive plots, of which we shall soon speak. Can they put their finger upon one of their Cabal, say the 'pick' that can equal one the least of these great men who formed our Constitution. If the political press does not defend the rights of its country, what is it good for? Oh, said one to us, they defend their party. So does the Anti-Slaves alias Church and State.

The Editor of the Boston ADVERTISER says—'The Catholics are altogether too numerous to be put down by this process of excision, the disruption of so many civil and social ties, is not to be thought of.' Very true. But although these semi-witted tools, with their hundred alias's, pretend that their motives for breaking up slavery springs from Christian humanity—where is their humanity? when they are plotting distruction to our Government, and bloodshed and death to its citizens.* Whether they succeed or not, is not the question—Every man with one grain of sense, may know that they can never succeed in their efforts against a regular Government, yet they are dangerous to society by corrupting its morals—disturbers of the peace, murders, and attempts to murder. They way-laid us at the Virginia University, (for they had got in there) when our carriage came opposite the building, about a dozen shabby looking ruffians, shouted to frighten the horses down a precipice, which had they succeeded, would have put an end to our travels. But the horses having more sense, and better learned, disregarded their lowbreeding, and went steadily on.

We had sent a note to the President and Professors, early in the day, from Charlottsville Va. where we put up, signifying that we should have the honor of waiting upon them at 12 o'clock. Accordingly we drove round to the front of the building and sent the driver to ring the bell—but no one appeared, nor did we receive any apology from the Faculty.

We returned to the public house, and about one o'clock p. m. a number of those ruffians rushed into the parlor where we were sitting with gentlemen of the village, who had called to pay their respects, but the ruffians, students of the Virginia University, made such a stamping, loud talking, and angry looks, they seemed ready for any thing. Being a Mason's widow, we travelled under their protection, and several of these took us up stairs and entering into a room with us, locked the door. It was but a short time however, before the ruffians came thundering up stairs and asked for admittance, which was refused. They still gathered (50 or 60, some said 90) up from below, and pounded the door with sticks—said they would break it open. At length a stout young gentleman from Richmond Va. seized a stout cane and ran out, and chased the whole of them down stairs, and out of the house. they cleared out, and we spent the evening pleasantly.

Now this was on Sunday—pretty Presbyterians. Whether these belong to the Church or not we cannot say, but the University was at that time under Presbyterian influence, so was all their schools and seminaries, and nearly the whole State stood in such awe of them, that they dared hardly say their lives were their own—this was effected through their influence over the females. These were the same creed of those who are going to form an entire new Church and a new Government, for the United States. Save the mark!

We sent an account of the riot to the Editor of a paper in Richmond an old acquaintance of ours, but he merely printed the note without comment: Such is the awe these tyrants strike the people in the South more than they do in the North. But we trust Virginia has awakened to her danger ere this. It is singular that this mob never mentioned our name.

We were waylaid by ruffians again, upon going into Nashville—they jumped out of the bushes and shouted, and waved their arms up and down to frighten the horses—but the driver gave them the whip smartly, and they scampered off.

But the most fearful mob intended to murder us no doubt, was raised at St. Louis, about the time the stage was to leave the city on the morning of our departure—about a hundred men had surrounded the stage-office—poor contemptible wretches! A hundred men of about that, to murder one old woman! Poor fools. This was late in the night while we were sound asleep in Belleville, Illinois. The fact was this, we had been kept on board the boat three days, and should have ended our days there, but for the same kind Providence who has always protected us. Our friends hearing our situation, took us on shore, and the moment it was known, every soul in sight, even the United States Army, apart of them from Jefferson Barracks, took to their heels and ran, and we had the whole town to ourself. Therefore, knowing that cowards are apt to assassinate, we stole a march upon them—we had some hints too, and our friends who knew still more, sent us off, under a Spanish guard, to the care of Hon. Ninian Edwards, where we arrived long before night the previous day. This is the party that our friend Senator Everett, says is to convert the whole world and all his children.

But the motive for this article, is to show that we have as good men in New England as are in the United States, vide the Editor of the Boston Advertiser.

* A lady of this city, who had been travelling in the West, called upon us after her return, and asked us "what woman is it that is writing such bitter things against the Catholics, in a pamphlet, dated Washington. She sends them to a place in Illinois where is none but Catholics, among the best people in the State." We knew, at least guessed, who it was, and told the lady. Strange that women should be more bloodthirsty than men, and more treacherous.

THE LOVED OF EARLY DAYS.

Where are the loved of early days?
Where are they gone—oh where?
Beyond the reach of mortal praise,
Beyond all mortal care.

They live in our remembrance still,
We love to think of them,
Although remembrance makes us thrill,
And tears we scarce can stem.

Yet would we not forget such joy,
Such sunshine round us thrown;
Such happiness without alloy,
As we with them have known.

The look, the smile, the ready jest,
When all around was glee;
Striving who each should serve the best,
Whose praise might loudest be.

But friendship's hand we still possess,
One warm and true as theirs,
Yet this doth make the loss no less,
Our heart still sorrow wears.

And ever will, till friend from friend,
And foe from foe shall part,
Till life itself shall have an end,
The dead shall share our heart.

All other wounds we seek to heal,
Save sorrow for the dead,
Scarce for the living can we feel,
Beside the lost one's bed.

Yet it were vain to thus deplore
The lot that God has given,
He taketh one, He giveth more,
His blessings are all even.

Though long-loved friends have fallen away,
Though others false have proved,
Still this reflection is our stay—
The many to be loved!

So may we prize our present band
Of friendship's, warm and true,
So may a pressure of the hand
Still thrill our pulses through.

TEN YEARS AGO.

How the flashing of that eye
Woke the sleeping memory
Of the home I bade good bye,
Ten years ago!

Ten still waves along the tide
Of eternity have died,
Since I trod that bright hillside,
Ten years ago!

Sunshine on that sloping hill,
Glittering rock, and gurgling rill,
Sparkled as they sparkle still,
Ten years ago!

But I turned in tearful mood,
Where a row of chimneys stood,
Like the aisle-trees in a wood,
Ten years ago.

'Twas a building blank and tall,
Grim and bleak as convent wall,
Yet I loved that old school-hall,
Ten years ago.

Some of us are 'fancy free,'
As the bright winged breezes be,
On the playground of our glee
Ten years ago.

Kindly may 'Our Father's' eye
Keep your guardian watch on high,
Children whom I bade 'good bye'
Ten years ago.

MONTGOMERY'S PICTORIAL TIMES.

On Saturday, 31st December, will be published, Price 3 cents: a Weekly Illustrated Newspaper, entitled:

'MONTGOMERY'S PICTORIAL TIMES.'

It is the intention of the Proprietor to present a combination of literary and artistic elements, such as has never before been offered to the Public in Newspaper Literature.

No pains will be spared to render the mechanical execution of this periodical superior to all past and existing American or European publications of a similar character.

It will be illustrated by Darley, Doyle, Bellew, Kensett, and other eminent American artists while arrangements have been entered into with Gilbert, Gavarni, and other European artists of distinction, to supply the department devoted to foreign objects and events of such current interest as shall be deemed important enough to deserve the attention of the American people.

Besides ordinary illustrations there will be given every week, social, humorous, and satirical designs, on topics eminently national and characteristic.

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JOHN F. CALLAN, DRUGGIST.

J. F. Callan Esq. has returned to his old stand. Mr. C. keeps an extensive supply of the best Medicines just imported, and all sorts of Garden Seeds, both culinary and flowers, with the rarest plants and shrubs from every part of the world.

If our friends now in Congress, wish to procure anything rare and beautiful, they will find it at Mr. J. F. Callan's, and will moreover find just such a man as they like—an Israelite, in whom there is no guile.

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Two copies	do	do	5
Five copies	do	do	10
Ten copies	do	do	20

Any person that sends us a club of ten subscribers will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

All communications must be addressed post paid, to DYER & WILLIS, publishers of The Musical World & Times, No. 257 Broadway, New York.

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A New Arrangement. Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

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8 (And one to Agent, or gets up of the Club	10,0
15 do do	do 15,00
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—o—

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1853.

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A New year and New Volume of the time honored and almost world renowned American Courier, being about to commence, the Proprietor begs leave to suggest the present as a fitting time to subscribe. As the year will open with new Type, improved Paper, and Literary Inducements of no ordinary nature.

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such as have never been offered by any news paper in the world. They will comprise the following subjects, engraved in the highest style of the art- the store price of the largest being Five Dollars per copy.

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Surrender at Yorktown,	24 by 34 inches.
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☞ The person subscribing or furnishing the club may select to suit himself.

☞ The Premiums will be subject to order—or, if we are desired to mail them, the postage must be furnished in advance, viz.: 25 cents under 300 miles, and 50 cents if over that distance.

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Something New in the Literary World.

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Those desirous of procuring a weekly paper conducted with the highest regard for correct taste, blending instruction with amusement, one that cannot fail to prove an agreeable companion to the Mechanic, farmer, Merchant, and Professional Man—also to the Maid or Matron, are informed that the fifth volume of AMERICA'S OWN commenced on the 11th of Sept. 1852, on which occasion the paper was enlarged and appeared in a new dress, by far excelling anything in the way of a paper ever got out either in Europe or America. The publishers do not feel disposed to enumerate the many superior points this paper possesses over all others, but merely give the opinion of disinterested persons whose extensive knowledge enables them to judge correctly of its merits.

We consider it the best family newspaper published. Louisville Varieties.

It is a high toned and interesting Journal of Literature. Its editors are men of sterling ability. George Lippard.

A valuable Journal, devoted to the elevation of the workingmen of the Union. It is conducted with signal ability. Emporium, Ohio.

It is of that class whose intrinsic value is beyond all calculation. Rep. Standard, Pa.

It is one of the best reform papers in the country. Sunday Mercury, Philadelphia.

We have perused the number before us with a great deal of pleasure and profit. It contains some excellent tales by distinguished authors, intelligent letters from all parts of the Union; reports and proceedings of scientific and literary institutions; together with a vast variety of useful information in agricultural and domestic matters, the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Democrat, Pa.

It is an excellent family newspaper. Advocate, Stamford, Connecticut.

It is far ahead of any Eastern paper we have examined, it is a most welcome visitor to our sanctum, and we always greet its coming with delight. Its columns never fail to glisten with choice gems of literature. Southern Illinoison.

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Advertisements over six lines, or less,

Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert thereon month-ly, a list of all the publications issued

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a SCROFULOUS SORE ON MY NOSE which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use one box, the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out.*"

NEW FAMILY MANUAL,

OR

AN INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANT,

Being a companion for the Sister, Mother, & Wife. Containing more information for the price than any other work upon the subject. Here are the very best directions for the behavior and etiquette of Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Toilette Table, directions for managing canary birds, also safe directions for the management of Children, instructions for ladies under various circumstances—a great variety of valuable recipes, forming a complete system of Family Medicine. Thus enabling each person to become his or her own physician—to which is added one of the best systems of Cookery ever published. Many of these recipes are entirely new and should be in the possession of every person in the land.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of Sarsaparilla in the Market.

P H Pilling M D, R B Briggs M D, P E Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island.

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—It is with a feeling that I have recently witnessed in Sarsaparilla cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. *Being* engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c;

Respectfully yours,

C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. *I* have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three cures cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York. March 1, 1847

ESPEY AND MORRISON,

(Successors to J. F. Callan.)

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARIES.

Corner of E & Seventh streets,

We beg leave to inform you that we have purchased the stock and taken the old stand occupied by J. F. Callan, for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary Business, in all its details.

The charge for licenses in such cases be raised to fifty dollars instead of ten.

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NICHOLS' JOURNAL.

By T. L *Nichols, M D.*

Principals of the American Hydrophathic Institute.

THE VALLEY WHIG.

Published every Friday morning at Fincastle, Virginia, by GREEN JAMES, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid at the time of subscribing, or Three Dollars after six months.

No subscription will be received for a less term than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

THE ATLAS.

PULISHED WEEKLY

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(No 111 Nassau street) New York.

TERMS.—To Mail subscribers, Two Dollars per ann, invariable in advance. No paper is continued longer than paid, nor is any paper sent from this office before it is paid for. In order to afford the paper at the extremely low price which we do, a strict adherence to this rule is absolutely necessary.

DR. MOFFAT'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL;

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No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once retraced, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant, active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other existants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them 'the last state of that man is worse than the first.' But the Elixir is an exhilirant without a single drawback, safe in its operation perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire system. In cases of neuralgia, headache, loss of memory, hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, general prostration, irritability, nervousness, inability to sleep, liver complaint, and all diseases incident to females, hysteria, monomania, vague terror, palpitation of the heart, impotency, barrenness, constipation, etc., from whatever cause arising, it is if there is any reliance to be placed on human testimony, absolutely infallible.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head, and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can administer to a mind diseased. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

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'DAILY

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☞ Newspaper Borrowers—May they live a life of single blessedness—may their path be carpeted with cross eyed copper head snakes and their nights haunted by knockkneed tom cats!

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FOR DISEASED EYES,

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1853:
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☞ All business connected with any department o this Journal is transacted at the office of the Editor and Prodrietor, 205 Broadway New York, over Brady's Daguerreotype Gallery.

Letters and communications of every kind should be addressed Herald of the Union New York City.

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☞ The Herald of the Union will be sent regularly to any Newspaper in the world which will publish the *Prospectus* on the first page. The editor will be grateful for any notice of the Herald of the Union which will have a tendency to increase its circulation.

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☞ It will be seen that two dollars is our subscription price, and that ten dollars sent free of postage. will entitle any person or club, to receive ten copies for the year.

☞ Postmasters in every State are invited to act as Agents, and the same offers are made to them which is extended to others.

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Being a companion for the Sister, Mother, & Wife. Containing more information for the price than any other work upon the subject. Here are the very best directions for the behavior and etiquette of Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Toilette Table, directions for managing canary birds, also safe directions for the management of Children, instructions for ladies under various circumstances—a great variety of valuable recipes, forming a complete system of Family Medicine. Thus enabling each person to become his or her own physician—to which is added one of the best systems of Cookery ever published. Many of these recipes are entirely new and should be in the possession of every person in the land.

DR. M. B. MELVIN,
Office and residence on the Island, between 9 and 10th, South.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D. P F Elmendorf M D.

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Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the *U. S. Navy*, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the *influenza* and my whole system *left* in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

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New York. March 1, 1847

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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARIES,
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Principals of the American Hydropathic Institute.

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They comprise Furnaces, Grates, and Cooking stoves, of the most approved pattern for coal or luwooda so also celebrated Kisterbock pattor, adapt prior, and hall stoves he offers weither for o the Saratoga Radiathe parlor or hall, which for sale at the lowest market prices.

THE ATLAS.

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(No 111 Nassau street) New York.

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Cure of Nervous Diseases.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which is occasions in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once refreshed, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of dejection and debility becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant, active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them 'the last state of that man is worse than the first.' But the Elixir is an exhilarant without a single drawback, safe in its operation perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire system. In cases of neuralgia, headache, loss of memory, hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, general prostration, irritability, nervousness, inability to sleep, liver complaint, and all diseases incident to females, hysteria, monomania, vague terrors, palpitation of the heart, impotency, barrenness, constipation, etc., from whatever cause arising, it is if there is any reliance to be placed on human testimony, absolutely infallible.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head, and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can administer to a mind diseased. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

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'DAILY
EVENING STAR.
BY JOSEPH B. TATE.

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